12: Vakar U-4 (no date) 1949 RC1 Byelorussia RC1

103 Kiselev, chairman of the Belorussian delegation to the United Nations, explained the term "White Russia" as having arisen "because of the national costume of the Belorussians" (Associated Press, May 24, 1946). Simple theories are tempting. As a small part of the country was called Black Russia, some ethnographers also have assumed that this name was given to it because its inhabitants "used to wear black caps and black coats" (Zograf).

One could perhaps accept these theories if the terms White Croat and White and Black Huns were not used long before the term White Russian.[3] As neither natural scenery nor clothing and complexion could have accounted for these names, some other explanation must be sought.

The term "black" has been explained by the fact that, according to the Chinese tradition, black was the color of the north. This concept is apparently common to most of the steppe people throughout the continent, and has been the origin of the terms Black Bulgars, Black Huns, Black Ugrians, and so on (Vernadsky). No evidence, however, has ever been presented to show that people were called "white" because of their geographical position. Even if such evidence did exist, it could not possibly explain the origin of White Russia.
103 Moreover, by the end of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth century, the Poles and Lithuanians used to call Muscovite
175 Russia "white," and Belorussia "black": "*Ruś pod kniaziem Moskiewskim Białą Rusią nazwano, a tę, która do Polski należała—Czarną*" (Russia under the Prince of Moscow is called White Russia and that which belonged to Poland is called Black).[4] The Novgorodian chronicler of the fifteenth century describes the Byzantine emperor John Paleologue as having said that "the highest form of Christianity is in White Russia where my brother Vasilij Vasilevič (of Moscow) is the king; eastern monarchs obey him and princes serve him with their lands."[5] Latin documents describe Ivan III of Moscow as *Ioannes, dux albae Russiae* (1472). Tred'jakovskij saw White Russia as located on both banks of the Dnieper, with "Smolensk as its capital." The picture is further confused in the seventeenth century when the term "White Russia" also included the Ukrainian lands of Kiev and Volyn (Potebnja).

103 Besides White Russia, a Red Russia, *Červonaja Rus'*, had been known long before the Reds appeared in Russia. It is present Galicia or Western Ukraine. The name has been explained as deriving from

[3] *Polnoe sobranie russkikh letopisej*, I; English translation by S. H. Cross, *The Primary Russian Chronicle* (Cambridge, Mass., 1930), pp. 138, 140–41.

[4] Quoted from A. Potebnja, p. 119; see *infra*, Bibliographical Note.

[5] *Polnoe sobranie russkikh letopisej*, VI, 152–53; Appendix XIX, p. 117.